

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY ROOM.

BY Desire of the Ladies and Gentlemen, Subscribers to DUNN'S ASSEMBLY ROOM, there is to be no Assembly on Tuesday the 7th, as the QUEEN'S ASSEMBLY is to be on Thursday the 9th. — Tickets to be had at the Hotel as usual, at 3s. each.

A TAN-WORK TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 8th of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee House, The TAN-WORK, and Houses thereto belonging, lying on the north side of Portsburgh, possessed by Mr James Spottanther.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Lovely Mary,

RICHARD GARDNER

(For WILLIAM BEATSON) Master,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking to goods for Leith, Edinburgh,

and all places adjacent, and will move on Tuesday, wind and weather serving.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street, by the Royal Exchange, at Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Sloop Lady Frances,

JOHN GORDON Master,

Is now lying at the Glasgow Wharf taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent; to sail for Leith the 12th February 1786, to be depended on.

For freight, apply to John Watson cooper, Leith, Mr Courage, at the above Wharf, or the master on board.

FOR HALIFAX,

THE BRIG MARY,

(Burden about 160 Tons)

Was ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 1st of January, and will be clear to sail by the 10th of February next.

The Mary is a fine fast-sailing vessel, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Alexander Warrand, Glasgow, or Morrison and Company, Greenock.

Morrison and Company have for sale a cargo of American Timber, consisting of oak, elm, beech, black birch, rock maple, a quantity of elm keel pieces, and masts from 15 to 20 inches thick; likewise a cargo of exceeding fine Newfoundland Coal Oil.

FOR QUEBECK AND MONTREAL,

The Ship ELISABETH,

ANDREW SYME Master,

Now lying at Quenserry, and will be ready to take in goods about the first and sail by the middle of March.

For freight and passage, apply to John Taylor merchant, Quenserry, or to the master at Borrowstounness.

The Elisabeth is a fine new ship, and burthen about 160 tons.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE SAMUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Master,

Now lying at Greenock, ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail about the 1st March.

The Samuel is a very fine vessel, and well calculated for passengers, has a British register, and a Mediterranean pass.

For freight or passage, apply to John Burnside and Company, Glasgow, John or Holmes and Company, Greenock.

TO be SOLD at Kincardine on Tuesday the 14th February 1786,

The Sloop Good Intent,

Of 90 to 100 tons burthen, about seven months old, Kincardine built, and of the best materials; she sails fast and shifts light, and understood to be well calculated for the herring fishing; she is also well fitted in sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c.

Any person wanting to make a private or public bargain, may enquire at James Millar, Postmaster in Kincardine, who will instruct the particulars.

N. B. Letters of enquiry, post paid, duly answered.

FOR GRONADA,

THE UNION,

DUNCAN M'NAUGHT Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take goods on board by the 15th instant, and sail by the 15th February.

FOR ST KITT'S,

THE CLYDE,

ROBERT DOUGLAS Master,

Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 20th instant, and clear for sea by the 20th February next.

For freight or passage in either of these ships, apply to Alexander Houston and Company in Glasgow, or Malcolm Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.

Glasgow, Jan. 5. 1786.

FOR QUEBECK AND MONTREAL,

THE SHIP OCEAN,

WILLIAM KINNEAR Master,

Now ready to receive goods at Greenock, and will positively sail first fair wind, after the 20th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to Hamilton, Garden, and Company, Greenock, or to James Buchanan, Glasgow.

The Ocean is a large ship, and will be particularly fitted for the accommodation of passengers.

MONSIEUR DUBOIS, Manager of

Mr Jones's Company, most respectfully takes this mode of informing the Public, That he has opened a place of Entertainments, called *Les Varietes Amusantes*, in the Black Bull Yard, Pleasance, which he has fitted up at a very great expence, in the completest and most elegant manner, where he intends to entertain the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, with a variety of different amusements. He flatters himself that by his particular attention in conducting and displaying his numberless performances, he will meet with the approbation of a generous public, whom, on all occasions, has been remarkable for their superior taste.

The approach to the door is extremely good and convenient either for carriages or chairs, is perfectly well lighted; and proper care shall be taken to keep the entrance into the yard clear, so that no accidents can possibly occur.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance

AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, one of the first institutions of the kind in Britain, insure Houses and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Utensils and Implements in trade, agreeable to the terms of their printed proposals, which are to be seen at the office, by applying at the office.

In return for the encouragement that has been hitherto given to this Society, they take the liberty of making this public acknowledgment to their employers; and to assure the public in general, that nothing shall be wanting to merit a liberal share of their favour, more especially by the utmost punctuality in discharging all claims on them, without the usual deduction of 3 per cent.

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS and Duty, due at this Office at the present term of CANDELMAS, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment longer than fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the Policy expires.

Persons insured will please, therefore, call at the Office and pay the same, where receipts are granted, and Policies issued for new Insurances.

Persons changing their Insurances from other Offices to this, are always allowed the expence of the Policy gratis. 1st February 1786.

Hardware, Jewellery, &c.

PETER FORRESTER and COMPANY beg leave to acquaint their Friends and Customers, that they have laid in their winter stock of Goods, which, as usual, consists of a great variety of articles; and they can, in particular, recommend their assortment of the following, as quite new and elegant:

Silver and plated Tea Kitchens, Coffee-pots, Tea-pots, Bread-baskets, Cream and Sugar Basins, sets of Castors, Salts, Table, Chamber, and Bracket Candlesticks, Waiters, Toast Trays, Table Crockets and Rings, Soup Spoons, Desert and Dividing ditto, &c. &c. Best London Brown Tea Kitchens and Coffee-pots, plain, and with plated mounting, on the newest and most approved constructions.

Japanned Tea Trays, from 5 s. to 35 s. Japanned Bread Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c. Oiled Silk and Linen Umbrellas, from 9 s. to 31 s. 6 d. Table and Desert Knives and Forks, with Silver, Plated, Green and White Ivory, Cocoa, Ebony, and all other handles.

Cases for Knives, Forks, and Spoons, of Mahogany, Shagreen and Paper. Plain, Engraved, and Enamelled Gold Watches. Silver, Gilt, Shagreen, and Tortoise-shell ditto, Gold, Steel, Gilt, Silk, and Hair Chains for Watches. Seals and Trinkets of all kinds.

A most elegant and complete assortment of Set and Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles; as also, many hundred dozens of Plated, Pinchbeck, and Mourning Buckles. Gold Rings, Pins, Lockets, &c. with curious devices. Pocket and Memorandum Books of all kinds. Variety of Slaving and Travelling Cases. Patent Spring, Bayonet, Pocket and Saddle Pistols.

N. B. The highest Prices are given for Spanish Dollars, Foreign and British Gold, Silver and Gold Lace. Ruffia Linens, &c. as usual, within the Royal Exchange.

High-coloured Oranges for Marmalade.

JUST arrived, per the Kitty and Peggy, Captain George Skirven, after a very short passage from St Lucar, a parcel of very fine high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES, in excellent order for Marmalade: Also, LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in chests and half chests.

Apply to John Walker and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

Of whom may also be had,

Sun Raisins } In casks.
Lima Raisins }
Malaga Figs }
Bloom Raisins in boxes.
Shell Almonds in baskets.—And
A parcel of St Lucar Salt.

House in Nicolson's Street.

TO be SOLD, that DWELLING-HOUSE on the east side of the street, being the first flat of the tenement next the Riding-School, lately possessed by the deceased George Inglis, Esq; of Redhall, consisting of five rooms with closets; and the north half of the sink storey, consisting of a kitchen and two rooms, a coal house and pantry. With a piece of Back Ground, inclosed with stone walls, privilege of a pump well, and other conveniences.

For particulars apply to James Haldane, at Mr Wauchope's writer to the signet, Prince's-street.

JUDICIAL SALE

OF LANDS in the Shire of DUMFRIES.

By Adjournment,—and Upset Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The remaining LOTS of the LANDS and others, which belonged to JOHN GRAHAM of Corriehall.

LOT II. The Lands of BURNHEAD, and tands thereof, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent, after all deductions, is 21 l. 2 s. This lot was formerly set up at 600 l. but is now to be exposed at 500 l.

This farm, which is situated upon the water of Milk, consists of about 130 acres, all arable and meadow, and mostly inclosed. It is capable of great improvement, being in the neighbourhood of limestone quarries.

LOT III. A DECRET of ADJUDICATION, at the instance of the above John Graham, against John Carruthers of Bogdrie, adjudging the lands of Bogdrie, for payment of two accumulated sums, which amount, with interest at Candelmas 1785, to 467 l. 18 s.

The former upset price of this lot was 220 l. but it is now to be 80 l.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute clerk of session; and farther information will be got, by applying to Mungo Dobie writer in Lockenby, factor upon the subjects.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1785,

Begins Drawing the 6th of February 1786.

THE TICKETS are sold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

JAMES THOMSON and SON,

INSURANCE BROKERS,

At their Licensed State Lottery Office, opposite the Cross Edinburgh, and no where else in Scotland on their account. Correct numerical and register books are kept, and tickets and shares are registered at 6 d. each number.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

All shares sold at this office will be stamped, and the Original Tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for the Prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.—Letters, post paid, duly answered. Schemes gratis.

The 1st of the first day's drawing will arrive here on Friday next; after which the public day depend upon an assortment of tickets and shares being kept up as far as possible, which will be warranted undrawn to the latest accounts.

Lottery without a Blank.

THE LOTTERY for Sir Ashton Lever's Museum will be drawn at Cuthbert's, London, one of the days betwixt the 20th and 25th of March next, (of which day public notice will be given) under the inspection of Commissioners appointed by his act of Parliament, together with some of the Commissioners of the State Lottery; the first-drawn number will be the prize, consisting of the whole of his most invaluable Museum, a Schedule of which was laid before Parliament, and is annexed to the act; containing upwards of 26,000 articles.

In all probability, this collection will either become a private cabinet, be taken abroad, or fall into hands that will directly sell it in Lots, by which means the public may be forever deprived of an opportunity of seeing it after the Lottery is drawn.

Therefore, it is earnestly requested of those who have already purchased, as well as those who intend to purchase tickets, to be as early as possible in visiting Leicester-House, to view the Museum before the day of drawing the Lottery comes too near, that they may not be inconveniently crowded, but have every opportunity of seeing the collection to advantage.

Tickets, ONE GUINEA each, which will admit four persons, together, or separately, any day (Sundays excepted) from eleven o'clock, until four; besides the Chance of the Museum. Good fires in all the galleries.

THOMAS WAXING, Sec.

But, should this Collection be kept together in any part of these kingdoms, fortunate it will be for the town and neighbourhood where it may be fixed; for when in Lancashire, the Inns in and near Manchester were constantly filled with company from all parts, who came there on purpose to view it, and Sir Ashton admitted above 18,000 persons the summer before he brought it to London.

From the above circumstance, it is not of great moment to every city, town, corporate, or otherwise, to have a subscription by the inhabitants in each city, &c. &c. jointly for the purpose of obtaining so valuable a Museum, which will be a lasting monument of fame and benefit to the place and possessors thereof?

Tickets to be had at Armour and Hamilton's, opposite the Luckenbooths, where a book is opened for a conjoint subscription.

Roup of Furniture.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, at Whitehouse, near Muffelburgh, on Thursday the 9th February 1786,

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to the late Captain Dobbie, consisting of mounted beds, down and feather beds, blankets, carpets, looking-glasses, drawers, tables, chairs, dining-room and drawing-room furniture, Bamboo and Chinese chairs and cabinets, silver plate, bed and table linen, fine India mullin, and counterpane bed covers, an eight-day clock, kitchen jack, and other kitchen furniture; a large calendar, quite new; and many other articles.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock each day, and continue till all is sold off.

To be LET and entered to at Whitunday next,

THAT HOUSE on the east-side of

George's Square, all within itself, consisting of kitchen, scullery, hall, laundry, two parlours, drawing-room, five bed-rooms, three dressing-rooms, with fire places, garret rooms, cellars, and a great number of other conveniences: As also, a Stable for six horses, and Coach-house, all presently possessed by Mr Christie.

To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays from twelve to two.

For further particulars apply to John Bruce writer, James's Court, east entry.

Furnished Country Seat.

To be LET Furnished, for one or two years, from

Whitunday next,

THE HOUSE of ERSKINE, with the Office-houses, gardens, and pleasure ground. The House is fit for the reception of any gentleman's family, and is delightfully situated upon the river Clyde, twelve miles below Glasgow.—The gardens are stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.—The turnpike-road betwixt Glasgow and Greenock passes within half a mile of the house.

A tenant may be supplied with whatever grafs fields may be wanted.

The premises will be shown by Mr James Dickson, at Erskine-house. And from him or Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, further particulars may be got.

A VILLA in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, (A. Ramsay's), on Wednesday the 8th day of March 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of MORNINGSIDE, in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh, with a commodious Mansion-house, a neat Garden, a new set of Office-houses, a Bleaching Green, a Well of good water, and other out-door conveniences. The lands are divided into three inclosures, with thriving hedges, and stripes of planting. Two of the inclosures are very old grafs. There is also a fruit wall on the south of the garden, covered with well-bearing trees. The situation is remarkably pleasant, lying between the turnpike road from Wrights Houses to Braid on the west, and the Grange Loan on the east. The whole consists of about 22 Scots acres, have right to a seat in the West Church, are held of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for payment of 8 l. 10 s. 1-12th of a penny Sterling of feu-duty, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths, on the entry of heirs, and the entry of singular successors taxed to 1 l. 5 s. 1 d. 8-12ths Sterling; and they pay of stipend 3 l. 13 s. 10 d. Sterling.

The house and grounds will be shown by the gardener at Morningside.

A purchaser may have possession from the day of sale.

For the encouragement of offerers, the whole will be set up at 2100 l. Sterling.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Russell accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the signet, Paterson's Court, Edinburgh, to either of whom such as incline to purchase by private bargain may give in proposals.

Bedford Coffeehouse, Tavern, and Hotel,

Great Piazza, Covent Garden, London.

S. KINSEY, impressed with a grateful sense of the favours he has received for these seven years past, from his Friends and the Public, returns them his sincerest thanks, and respectfully acquaints them, That he has considerably enlarged his premises, by the addition of another house, and has fitted up the whole in a style which, he flatters himself, will meet with approbation, having paid particular attention to elegance and convenience, in the several apartments of his Hotel. His Coffee-room, he presumes, will be found commodious, spacious, and grand, where the News-papers of England, Scotland, and Ireland are taken in, for the amusement of those who honour him with their company. And he means to conduct the whole upon the most liberal terms, which, he hopes, will not fail to insure him their future support.

Gentlemen arriving from the country may depend on finding rooms well-situated, and all things now ready for their immediate reception.

This Day is Published,

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Landed Interest of Scotland

RESPECTING THE DISTILLERY.

With the reasons why the duty upon British cord spirits, should be levied by an annual license upon the still, according to its contents.

Published by appointment of a General Meeting, and recommended to the serious consideration of the Landed Interest of Great Britain.

To be sold by Elphinstone Balfour, William Creech, Charles Elliot, Edinburgh; James Duncan, Glasgow; William Anderson, Stirling; Morrison and Son, Perth; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and J. Brown, Dunfer.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH APPLES.

TO be SOLD, in a loft, opposite to the Weigh-house of Leith, and at Daniel Stewart's fruit-shop, at the foot of Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh.

A Parcel of fine Kentish Apples, for table and kitchen use, Nonpareils, and fine French Rennets, French Plums, Figs and Raisins, Nuts, Chestnuts, and Walnuts, Lemons, China and Seville Oranges, &c. The fruits are sold in dozens, at the above shop, as well as in quantities.

The Apples are warranted the best in the place this season.

House to Let or Sell immediately.

A Most Commodious and Well-finished HOUSE, in the third flat of that New Land called Lithgow's, Grafs Market, presently possessed by Mr David Somerville, consisting of a kitchen, five rooms, four closets, with a cellar, &c. all well lighted, and having a fervitude and pump-well at the back of the house, and insured in the Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan.

For further particulars, enquire at Ebenezer Cairdine's Linen Ware-room, Grafs.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, and SUBJECTS to be SOLD.

TO be LET, the House, Garden, Coach-house and Stable, in the Abbeyhill, belonging to Mr Walter Hog, manager to the British Linen Company, and presently possessed by Mr Cuthbert Gordon.

The house consists of a parlour, counting-room, dining-room, and seven bed-chambers, two garret-rooms, and a very large kitchen. The garden has some fine apple and other fruit trees in it, and a covered well of water. Immediately behind the coach-house and stable, which has stalls for three horses, is a bleaching green, with a pump-well of excellent water.

These subjects, with Two Weaving Shops of sixteen loom stances, and several small houses are to be sold.

The garden is very pleasant, and the whole subjects, when fully let, produce an yearly rent of 40 l. 16 s. and will be sold very cheap.

For particulars apply to Mr William Campbell, writer to the signet, or the said Walter Hog.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those large and Spacious Build-

ings, or new rising works, situate on the Marnie, within Lochroom in Scotland; together with 10 acres of good Meadow or Pasture Land, subject to the yearly payment of 1 s. per acre for ever, and in which is plenty of good peats for fuel.

These Works are almost new and very extensive, having conveniences to cure upwards of Five Thousand Barrels of Red and White Herring in a season.—There is a good Quay for loading and discharging ships, a good Dwelling-house, and Kitchen Garden, with stone fence. The harbour is very commodious for ships of any burthen. The buildings are of stone, lime, and slate; and Lochroom is not only the most noted place in all Scotland for a Herring Fishery, but quite in the centre of all the Fisheries; so that these Works may be supplied with herrings at a small expence.

A purchaser may be accommodated with one half of the purchase money on interest secured in the premises; and further particulars may be had by applying to Mr Kenneth Mackenzie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr John Woodhouse of Liverpool, merchant.

Shops and Houses in Bridge Street

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th February current, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

That TENEMENT of LAND lying on the east side of Bridge-Street, nearly opposite to the Post-Office, in one or two lots, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT I. That elegant SHOP and BACK SHOP, with the HOUSE second storey below, having a stair down from the back shop, and an entry from Halkerton's Wynd, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, four bed-rooms, two of which are large and well-lighted, lately possessed by Mr Charles Oliver, saddler, and now let for twelve years after Whitunday next to Mr Nicol Somervell, haberdasher.

A HOUSE below said shops, consisting of two Rooms, presently possessed by Mr Ruffell, writer.

A ROOM and CLOSET immediately under the shops, possessed by Mr Ballingall, hair-dresser; and a large CELLAR fitted up with catacombs, and which has been occasionally used as a stable.

LOT II. A SHOP presently possessed by Mr Cowan, haberdasher, upon a lease of seven years.

The HABERDASERY WAREHOUSE possessed for some years by Mr Somervell, being the first story above the shop.

A LIGHT CLOSET in the common passage.

The TWO UPPER FLATS, possessed by Mrs Clark, consisting of six rooms, kitchen, closets, and a cellar.

There is a water-pipe and water-closet down one pair of stairs, for the convenience of the tenants.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of James Dallas clerk to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain, and who will inform as to further particulars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

LORD Courtenay reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with their address of yesterday, and that he would give directions as desired.

Deferred the supply till Friday.

Received and read a petition from Manchester against the shop-tax.

Ordered an account of the quantity of rum imported into America in 1783, 1784, and 1785.

And the same into England, and into North Britain.

Mr Swansea from the Customs presented an account of live stock imported into Newfoundland from England paying Custom-house duties.

Ordered an account of Exchequer bills made out in pursuance of the act of last session; also of further Exchequer bills.

Read a second time and committed for to-morrow, the bill to encourage the trade from America to Newfoundland.

An account of the produce of the fums on imported or inhabited houses.

Also an account of the produce of the fums assessed on houses.

Ordered an account of the duties paid into the Stamp-Office on waggons.

Ordered an account of the duties due from the East India Company for customs.

Ordered an account of the duties paid on malt and on lands for ten years.

Ordered an account of the public debts due on the 5th of January last.

Received and read a petition from Southampton against the shop-tax.

Ordered to lie on the table.

L O N D O N, Feb. 2.

Yesterday her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, accompanied by Miss Goldsworthy, took an airing as far as Streatham, and returned to the Queen's house to dine with their Majesties.

Princess Elizabeth has been ordered daily exercise—at present her Royal Highness cannot attempt any more violent than riding in a coach, but when she acquires strength she is to ride on horseback.

Last night their Majesties and the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, went to hear the performance of ancient music at Tottenham Court Road.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince William Henry set out from Windsor for Portsmouth, to embark on board the *Hebe* frigate, which is ordered to sail on a cruise in the Channel.

On Monday Lord North received advices from his son, who is Equerry to the Duke of Gloucester, which mention, that his Royal Highness was at Rome, and in perfect health on the 18th ult.

A morning paper of this day says, with great confidence, that an express arrived yesterday, with positive advice of the Duke of Gloucester's death.—We have reason to fear, from some circumstances, that the account may be too true; but it is added, that the affecting news will not be acknowledged till after the birth-day. *St J. Chron.*

Notwithstanding the accounts in circulation, and the positive assertions in the public papers this morning, respecting the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, we can assure our readers, with the most perfect confidence, that no express has arrived in London with any such tidings; which circumstance amounts, in our opinion, nearly to a proof that no such event has happened.—*Eng. Chron.*

His Majesty and the Royal Family's presence at the Theatre, this evening, may be considered as a corroborating circumstance in favour of our intelligence.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton arrived at their house in Pall-mall, from Scotland.

The augmentation of the Scots' Judges appointments, certainly is to be brought on this session.

We are informed that Mr Pitt has it in contemplation to communicate the whole of the taxes on houses, agreeable to a plan drawn up by the present Secretary to the Tax-office. The consolidation of the two window taxes, the house tax, and the shop tax are intended; when the average will be much less to the subject, and the revenue considerably benefited. It will also render unnecessary the number of acts of Parliament which now exist, which are no less than nine; and the whole will be brought into one, thereby rendering it less complex, and more easily collected.

The surplus of the taxes, exclusive of the shop-tax, by the account made out for the House of Commons, appears to be 1,793,476 l. 16 s. 3 d.

On Tuesday the Earl of Mansfield, Hepworth, for the East Indies, sailed from Graveland.

Yesterday a great number of letters from Virginia were delivered out at the General Post-Office. They bring an account of trade being very brisk there, and of the arrival of a great many ships from London, &c.

Yesterday morning a company of chosen men from different regiments, who have been trained to a new mode of military exercise, went through their different manoeuvres before the King in the Riding-house at Piccadilly, and afterwards were ordered into the Queen's gardens, where they went through their firings to the satisfaction of his Majesty.

A few days since died, at Newnham, near Oxford, Mr Charles Blizard, farmer, aged 107. He was one of the most corpulent men in the county.

By the last letters from Constantinople we learn, that the Ministry are all in a ferment; that the fury of the Janissaries is such, that they think of nothing but an approaching insurrection. Orders have been given by the Captain Balthaw to the Commissary of War, to disarm the Ottoman Squadron in the Black Sea, because they cried out ardently for a war.

We learn from Warsaw, that Brigadier Apraxin, at the head of 600 dragoons of the regiment he commands, attacked upwards of 3000 Tartars, who, by their rapid march, had already passed through Lublin, and were marching to the Russian colonies;

he defeated them; a great number were killed; the rest fled, and finding themselves pursued by the victor, they left some prisoners and some cattle behind them. Col. Nagel, at the head of two thousand foot and some horse, beyond the Tereck, vanquished the false Prophet at the head of between seven and eight thousand men, who fought on foot, rolling before them some machines, which were proof against the bullets; but the bayonet and the bravery of the Russian grenadiers overcame every obstacle. They made a great slaughter of the rebels, and the Prophet, wounded, fled to the mountains. Tranquillity is now restored. These rebel nations have implored the clemency of the Empress, which will no doubt be extended to those disturbers of the peace of her empire.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Jan. 17.
"It is at length agreed to receive an ambassador from England, and to dispatch a minister to that Court immediately with full powers. Don Philippe Sotzrae, Count of Malaudine, is sent for to Court to be appointed to this post."

No business done this day at Stock Exchange.
WIND AT DEAL, Jan. 31. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 2.
"The Minister had this day his first levee at the Chambers in the Treasury, which was attended by a great number of the members of both Houses, but not so much crowded as some meetings have been of the same kind. Notwithstanding the rumours circulated of more sessions from the minority, none of the House of Lords and Commons, except the avowed friends of the Administration, made their appearance on the occasion. It broke up before the Minister did not come down to the House of Commons till considerably past four o'clock; and no business, except of a private nature, or mere matter of course, was transacted."

"Treasury letters were sent the beginning of the week to all those in the interest of Government, desiring their attendance this day in the Commons, on Mr Pitt's motion respecting the intended reduction of the national debt, and the better security of the public funds; but on account of the unprepared state of some papers to be inspected previous thereto, the business will not be brought forward for some days to come."

"It is said to be in serious contemplation to send Mr H—g again to India as Governor-General of Bengal. This has been mentioned to him by a great personage, as the most likely way of restoring peace and order in our Asiatic possessions, and bringing back the Company's affairs to their former prosperity. Mr H—g requested time to consider of an answer. In case he should return, he is to have an Irish Peerage, and a red ribbon, before he leaves England. However strange this may appear, it is the opinion of the most intelligent, that he will certainly accept the invitation, and proceed, in the course of the winter, to Bengal, in order to re-assume the reins of government."

"The report of the day is, that his Prussian Majesty has at length resolved to take the part of the Prince of Orange, and to reinstate him in the full plenitude of power he has heretofore enjoyed; and that the Prussian Ambassador has signified it to the Marquis of Carmarthen, for the purpose of knowing what part Great Britain means to take. The friends of Government, however, give out, that there is no foundation for the report."

"The Board of India Control, and the leaders of Opposition, are equally employed in preparing matters for bringing forward several important motions on India affairs; but nothing of any consequence, or great national importance, will be discussed until the Minister's plan regarding the loan and funds shall have been first disposed of."

"Nothing, it is confidently said, will be done this year, either here or in Ireland, respecting a commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the sister kingdom."

Died at Stirling, on the 3d current, James Moir Esq; of Milntown, late Provost of that burgh.

This day, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of John Haugh and William Haugh, both sons of William Haugh farmer in Dardarroch, in the parish of Glencairn, and county of Dumfries, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for having, on the night betwixt the 5th and 6th of September last, broke into the shop of William Smith merchant at Kirkland of Glencairn, in the county of Dumfries, and stealing from thence a number of silk handkerchiefs, some mens hats, two pieces of corderoy, a piece of buckram, several dozens of silver plated sleeve buttons, two silk and cotton waistcoats, a chrysalis glass decanter, several pairs of sleeve buttons, a box containing one shilling, two shillings, and some halfpence, a pinchbeck watch, and other articles. Mr John Erskine, one of the Council for the panel, informed the Court, that they had no objections to make to the relevancy of the libel. The usual interlocutor, therefore, was pronounced, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowing the panels to prove all facts and circumstances which might tend to exculpate the panels, or alleviate the crime charged against them. The Jury were then chosen, and the Court proceeded on the trial; the particulars of which will appear in our next.

So severe was the cold on the last day of the year, that Alexander Caven, one of the Wigton postmen, in riding the mail betwixt Edinburgh and that place, had his arm and hand so much frost-bitten, that they soon after mortified, and he died a few days ago. This poor man had rode the mail for upwards of 30 years, and was remarkable for his decency and sobriety.

Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in a malt-kiln belonging to a brewer in the Cowgate, which, by the timely assistance of the fire-engines, &c. was soon happily got under. All the malt, however, in the kiln was rendered useless.

Friday night, about nine o'clock, a lady, in search of a house in Queen's Street, mistaking the buildings in that part of it to the east of St Andrew's Street

for the house immediately to the westward of St David's Street; unfortunately tumbled over the precipice from the pavement into the green above Broughton, by which accident she had one of her arms broken. It were to be wished that the guardians of the city would expend a trifle of the public treasure in erecting a rail or some other barrier against this dangerous spot, to prevent accidents of the like nature from happening in future.

Sunday evening, a very large ox, bred and fed on the grounds at Raby Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington, was brought into Newcastle in a vehicle made for the purpose, and drawn by seven horses. On his passing through Sunderland Bridge Gate, he was weighed, and his weight alive amounted to 220 stone 10 lb. He was six feet five inches high, and measured, between the ears and the rump, eleven feet five inches. He was killed on Wednesday, when he produced 21 stone of tallow, and his hide weighed 10 stone 10 lb.

The Lady Hannah, Kerr, arrived at London the 2d February, all well.

The Diana, Ritchie, from Leith, arrived at London the 2d current, all well.

On the 14th ult. a boat and six men set off from the Fairtooth Packet, then lying within half a mile of the harbour of Findhorn, but had not proceeded many yards from the ship, when they were overtaken by a squall of wind, which overlet the boat, and all on board perished, in sight of their companions, who could afford them no relief. One of the unfortunate sufferers was father to the master, and the other five have left large families.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
S I R,

IT is surprising that Scotch farmers should say, They can find no sales for their barley, at a time when Scotch brewers and maltsters get few offers of Scotch barley, and are obliged to bring barley from England, or to stop business. Crop 1760, in Scotland, was very great and good; best East Lothian barley was sold at 9 s. 6 d. per boll. No barley was brought from England. The brewer and distiller rejoiced at the bounty of Providence; neither laid nor farmer murmured, or paid newspaper-duty for advertisements. Barley contracts upon time, in the year 1760, were 11 s. 6 d. to 12 s. for the best. In place of will-fire newspaper advertisements, if the Scotch farmers will thresh out and sell good barley at a reasonable price, I am sure they will get it. I know a brewer, who lives not seven miles from about the Cowgate Port of Edinburgh, who will buy a thousand bolls good Scotch barley, money down, at 15 s. per boll, delivered in at his brew-house; and 15 s. per boll for barley, is, I say, in face of all bygone advertisements—a good price.
Edin. Jan. 25. NERVA.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
S I R,

THE Author of an anonymous publication has no right to complain of the manner which his opponents may happen to adopt. His assertions and opinions are thrown abroad to the public at large, and stand unaffected by that prejudice which either his reputation or obscurity might create. Those who are disposed, or think it convenient to inculcate a different set of ideas, will express themselves in the manner most natural to their feelings, or best suited to their situations and habits. The language of the candid and free will be firm, but polite—that of the servile and illiberal must be evasive or rude.

I have been led to this general observation by an article I observe in a manifesto lately published, under the title of "*Facts respecting the Scottish Distillery.*"—In a former letter on that subject, where I took the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the obvious spirit and intentment of those oppressions which were practised by the officers of Excise, over such of the Distillers in this country as had drawn down the jealousy of the great manufacturers in London, I asserted from the best information, First, "That these oppressions are exercised upon such capital Distillers only as send goods to the English market; such as confine their business to home consumption, being encouraged and indulged. And, 2dly, That those capital Distillers, whose business it is to export spirits to England, and thereby turn the balance in favour of this country, must unavoidably, by the checks upon exportation, pay every fraction of the duties to government before they can send a drop of their spirits out of the country."

I called upon those who might think themselves interested, to dispute what I had thus asserted, and am now honoured by the following article in the work I have mentioned: "It is false, as asserted by '*Lucius*, that the oppressions complained of in the '*Distillers' manifesto* of the 13th December last, are exercised upon such capital Distillers only as send goods to the English market, and that such as confine their business to home consumption are at this moment indulged and encouraged, or that the manufacturers of spirit are now oppressed exactly in proportion to their genius and industry."

The particular structure of this sentence might afford some room for admiration to a logician; but it is enough for me that I can conceive its meaning, and the impression at which it aims. It is not probably meant, that the oppressions '*Lucius* complains of are exercised equally over all the Distillers in Scotland without distinction, or that they are not dispensed in the exact proportion to their spirit and industry, but by some other rule. The idea I presume to be, that '*Lucius* has been guilty of falsehood in asserting, that a partial and impolitic rigour has been the principle of official persecution towards those capital Distillers of Scotland in particular, who have been found to interfere with the powerful monopolists of London.

It is a duty I owe to the public and to myself, to support what I have advanced, or to acknowledge my error. I have, therefore, been at pains to ascertain the precise state of the fact; and, so far as I can trust to information, I have found, that a few

days before the date of my last letter, the '*oppressors* or '*watchmen* were called in from the works of the Lessor Distillers, (with one only exception) and stationed in crowds upon those extensive manufacturers who have been pointed at by the London Distillers. I have also found, that the Board of Excise in this country, are, in one view, more to be pitied than blamed: For, although they have doubtless a proper discretionary power, they certainly feel the humiliating impression, that they must act as they are acted upon. In short, I am aware of their situation, and have heard of the instructions, the charges, the anxious mandates, and menacing intimations which it is said they receive from a British Board of Treasury.—I could say more; but the subject is delicate, and it is far from my present purpose to lessen that respect which is constitutionally due to the higher seats of government.

It appears, then, that I have been guilty of no falsehood in my assertions upon any of the particular heads misquoted from my letter in the publication of '*Facts*'; but there are some general points on which I am induced by that publication (which I find is ascribed to the Gentlemen of the Excise) to say a few words, by way of explanation of what may possibly have been misunderstood in my former letter. It was there my object to demonstrate the partiality of the Excise, and the motives which led to that partiality, by pointing out its direction, explicitly following after the interest of the London Distillers, in opposition to that of their rivals in this country, and of course of the country itself. I therefore stated the fact, that our capital Distillers, who alone the whole against whom alone the oppression of the Excise were particularly levelled, and who are the only class who, by means of the checks upon exportation, must unavoidably, and without intersting, pay the duties to Government. But nothing could be more remote from my intention, or indeed from the proper import of my expressions, than to repine at the relief which the manufacturers for home consumption, or, as they are termed, the middle class of Distillers, had received. In proportion to their business, the country derives a substantial benefit from their industry, in so far as, in common with the greater Distillers, they manufacture its produce; and although the greater Distillers do more, by drawing likewise a large return to this country from the produce of our neighbours as well as from our own, yet this affords no reason for detracting from the merit of men, who only act in a more limited sphere. There is here, in short, no dispute between the different classes of Distillers among themselves. It is the common and urgent interest of all, that such laws should be enacted as may operate equally over all, and exclude the means of partial and impolitic perversion in their execution.

Let not then the malignant aim of those invidious distinctions, which are artfully held forth, and interpersed throughout the publication I have mentioned, with a view to divide the country, be permitted to take effect.—The force of our measures, impelled by one strong and common interest, and the united efforts of the whole, must, in the end, be irresistible.

This has been foreseen by those who are interested in opposing it.—The landholders, who form the most respectable body in this country, are now the avowed protectors of the Distillery.—To them, therefore, the publication of '*Facts*' is, in many respects, addressed; but not in the language either of liberty or of truth.—It is there roundly said, that the great Distillers of this country "have, by burd operations, and by using a great proportion of unmaltd grain and other materials, produced large quantities of harsh and unpleasant, if not unwholesome spirit." And it is further said, "that they have imported from England by far the greatest part of the grain made use of in their distilleries."

I am neither a Maltster, Distiller, nor Brewer; but, from common reasoning, and the general idea I have of the operations of Distillation, which is founded on very obvious principles in nature, I do not comprehend the ground on which the serious charge stated in the first part of the article I have quoted against these manufacturers is made. Making is a sort of forced vegetation, such as takes place in a bad harvest, when grain has been some time exposed on the field to rain and close moist weather. I do not perceive how that operation should make produce a more wholesome spirit, than what by the arts of fermentation and distillation, as now improved, can be drawn from grain which has been well gotten in, and is termed sound by the farmers. I can conceive, that maling, by swelling and separating the parts, will aid the progress of distillation; and that, of course, more art and labour may be necessary in distilling from unmaltd grain; but if so, the greater is the manufacturer's merit, which ought certainly to procure him a very different return than that of having his goods openly and publicly run down by the vague and unjustifiable calumny of one who perhaps completely ignorant of the business.

Let such authors beware—there are laws to punish that cruel malevolence which can rob the industrious manufacturer of the fruits of his genius and labour, by decrying his skill, or the quality of his manufacture. Were it not so, the toil of years might be defeated by the pen of an invidious writer.

With regard to the charge of using only English grain, I am positively informed, that, in general, about three fourths of the grain made use of by the Capital Distillers of this country are of its own produce.

So much I thought due, not only to the credit of what I had myself advanced, with the best intentions, and most disinterested views, but also to the support of a set of men who are both oppressed and traduced.—But here I stop.—The subject at hand is now copiously and ably handled in various publications. This country is all alive to its sense of the impending danger.—Those equal rights, which the Union gave, we have vigour to maintain; and shall no longer be said, that a Scotchman, as an individual, is indeed, deeply jealous of his honours, but

hacious of his rights; and bold and resolute in his vindication, but that as a people, we are slow, submissive, and long suffering. That the evil is often incurable before our complaints are heard; and that oppression may steal on under the mask, and with all the solemnity of law and government, till she is firmly fixed in her seat, and her power becomes intolerable.

LUCIUS.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, I HAVE lately seen two publications in the Edinburgh newspapers, the one said to be from recent information from South Carolina, and the other an extract of a letter from Virginia, giving a very flattering account of the peaceable and flourishing state of the American States. Now, though these letters hold forth a representation of the situation of that country in direct contradiction to the daily accounts we receive from thence, yet, if the tendency of those letters were nothing more than to indulge a little national vanity, they would not deserve any notice. But when we consider them as calculated to deceive the public, and to encourage that spirit of emigration and adventure to America which has prevailed so much since the peace, to the injury of this country, and the ruin of the unhappy adventurers, it becomes the duty of every good citizen, who may have it in his power, to detect the fallacy, and to put the unwary on their guard against such dangerous misrepresentations. But as every account of the anarchy and distress now reigning in the American States, taken from private information, is by the authors of the two publications above alluded to, to be fabricated by those who are not only enemies to that country, but to truth also, I will, to avoid that imputation, lay before the public only a few extracts from the South Carolina Evening Gazette, which must, I think, be allowed, even by those gentlemen, to be unquestionable authority.

In the Gazette of the 2d of October, we have Governor Moultrie's message to the General Assembly, from which it appears, that they had been called together at an unusual and inconvenient season, for the express purpose of finding some remedy for evils that had become extremely alarming. He addresses them in these words: "Gentlemen, As guardians of the Commonwealth, I beg leave to lay before you such matters as I conceive have become oppressive, and tend to operate against the happiness and very being of the people who compose this State. Sorry I am, and extremely sorry, for the cause; and do much lament the necessity which obliges an interposition of the legislature in private contracts. But, Gentlemen, such has become the situation between creditor and debtor, that the fate which awaits the latter, if allowed to take place, will fall little short of ruin. It is not particular, it has become general; it is not confined to one or two families, but exists throughout the State, in few, a very few, excepted." He adds, "Hence arise the following effects—of your Courts being insulted, your laws set at defiance, and civil process confined to a small part of the State. These are melancholy truths, and must be horrid to think on in a civilized government. Call, I beseech you, on the Bench of Judges, and from them know the ruin that is now pending over the heads of hundreds: You will then learn, it is in the power of the law, if allowed to operate forcibly, to transfer the whole property of your own citizens into the possession of aliens."

In the debates in the House of Assembly, on the issuing of paper currency, Judge Pendleton says, in support of that measure, "Does not the necessity of the times call for something like this relief? The Courts were stop, which this emission would probably open: But, if no relief could be given, we should go on from bad to worse. Every man would be a sovereign, until at last the whole would end in our being ruled by a Dictator." Mr. E. Rutledge, in the debate against the importation of negroes, which salutary measure he supported with our effect, says, "He knew the members of that House were really the friends of their country; as such, he called upon them to view our present calamitous situation—our people generally discontent and clamorous—our resources for trade almost exhausted—loaded with a large foreign and domestic debt—the government, in a great measure, at a stand—the streams of public justice stopped in their course, and the majesty of our laws trampled under foot." He adds, "that by adopting that measure, (the non-importation of negroes) we will give relief to those unfortunate public creditors, on whose property the keys of our treasury have been long turned. But reject the proposition, and contemplate the consequences—our State will remain in confusion—our character for honesty will be tarnished—funds, which should be applied to discharge obligations already contracted, will assuredly be converted into other channels—the payment of our taxes will be postponed—and we at last be involved in such multiplied embarrassments, that we will pay off our debts to each other by an emission of paper money—(the result of which was beyond the reach of his mind to comprehend)—it will sow sorrow in the hearts of the widow and orphan, and shake for ever the confidence which honour and policy require should subsist between the different members of the community."

Such is the melancholy picture of public and private distress (which is held forth to us from the highest authority) of the once flourishing and happy province of South Carolina; and if such is the miserable situation of that State, whose internal resources are surpassed by none, and equalled by few, if any, of the other States, what may we fairly suppose the situation of the others to be?—Surely this, that the repeated accounts we have of the anarchy and distress of every kind, public and private, which reigns in them, are but too well founded in truth.

I will only add, that the measures adopted by the Carolina legislature to remedy these complicated evils, were the emission of 100,000 l. Sterling of paper currency, and passing a law by which creditors are obliged to accept, in payment any property the debtor may offer at three-fourths of its value, as ap-

praised by four neighbours; the appraised value to be the sum they suppose it would sell for at six months credit.—Both these laws are published at length in the London Morning Chronicle of the 27th and 30th December. In the first of these papers is a copy of a letter from a merchant in Charleston, dated 27th October, on the operation of those laws, especially as they affect the British merchants, which deserves to be seriously attended to by all those who are unfortunately concerned in that trade.

A LOYAL AMERICAN.

SPEECH OF CHARLES PURLING, Esq; at a Meeting of the British Inhabitants, held at the Theatre in Calcutta, 25th July 1785, upon his being unanimously called to the Chair.

PERMIT me, Gentlemen, to return you my unfeigned thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me. The more unfought the distinction, the more I am impressed with the obligation to exert my poor share of abilities for the general good, in the pursuit of which, I am persuaded, I shall have the ready support, concurrence, and approbation of every one who styles himself an Englishman.

The numerous assembly of respectable characters, whom I observe, assure me, they are well apprised that no trivial matter has now called us together.

It may, however, be expected, that the individual of this society who has stood forward to convene a meeting for the consideration of a solemn appeal to our sovereign, or the legislature of our country, may be induced to open the subject generally to them. Any less important occasion could not have impelled me to have undertaken a task, to which I feel myself so very unequal; and if I sue for favour, Gentlemen, it is not from an apprehension of not obtaining it from your liberality, but because I fear there will be but too much room for indulgence.

The mode adopted for convening the British inhabitants of Calcutta, was esteemed the most constitutional, and therefore the most advisable. The subject of our intended deliberation was declared to be the propriety and necessity of a petition against certain parts of the late act of Parliament, for the better regulation and management of the East India Company's affairs.

The introduction of a tribunal of justice solely for the trial of Indians, the deprivation of that invaluable, that blessed birth-right, the judgment of our Peers, and the several provisions which form a system of judicature totally different from that by which the whole empire is governed, are a novelty in our constitution, an evil to the nation at large, and a grievance, disgrace, and indignity to Indians in particular, whose reputations have received a death-stroke, which no human exertion can remedy, recall, or obliterate; however the repeal of this offensive, this criminal act, may avert the injuries which impend over our fortunes and our families.

By the passing of this act, we stand prejudged, in as much as it sets forth, that the detection and punishment of crimes committed in India requires different laws, and severer than those which already operate over the whole body of British subjects. This presumption criminalizes, because it distinguishes. We all know that the law supposes crimes; but we also know, that it does not attach crimes to particular men, or particular bodies of men.

This law provides penalties and pains hitherto unknown, and (I scarce think any one will say nay, when I add) unproportion'd to the offences they are intended to check and punish.

It establishes an extraordinary and an alarming innovation in the constitution of our country, which the supporter of the bill was bold enough to avow, and the representatives of a free people were supine enough to admit.

It deprives the British-born subject, who has resided a few years in India, of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of his countrymen.

It exposes him to the malevolence of any man, whom he may accidentally offend, during the three years of probation, or may have offended before he left India.

It renders him a marked and branded being among those with whom he is obliged to associate on his return to his native country.

It erects a partial, unjust, and odious distinction between the King's and the Company's servants, though both are employed in India, and equally liable to the same frailties and temptations.

It involves the innocent with the guilty in one common destruction: Nay,

It spreads, in its contagious blast, ruin to the infant and the unborn.

Prejudice and crimination are stamped on its forehead. The very approach of the monitor, its ghastly and horrible appearance, without waiting for its destructive effects, urges our resort to the first principle of nature—self-preservation; and every man, resolute, deliberate, and legal opposition, which it is in our power at this distance to exert for its extermination, is loudly called forth.

The delusion, malevolence, and prejudice of the times, and the ready attention paid to all tales, in crimination of Indians, seem to have been our bane and misfortune.

The story of Almas Ally Khan brings but too serious reflections to my mind, however it may have excited the jibe and the joke in the metropolis of our country. It has served to convince me, that even improbable stories have been greedily caught at, and have added to the mischief, which misrepresentation, and a total exaggeration of facts, had originated. But allowing even that Almas Ally Khan had met with a merited punishment from his sovereign, for default of revenue, treason, and rebellion, and a husband and a father had been cut off from an unfortunate family, still we find that his estates were said to be untrouled. That family, therefore, whose pathetic complaints have been exhibited in our newspapers, would have been left in a far more eligible condition than our wives and children will be, when any of us, under the restrictions now prescribed, and for an act which never was a crime, till this law made it so, shall, after furnishing suspicion against himself, and answering interrogatories upon oath, be

put up in prison, have his whole fortune and property attached, perhaps confiscated; be subject to a tedious process to extend the imprisonment and seizure to years; and entirely uncertain that they will not last for ever. Deprived of their property and support, and spoiled of the just expectations which the law of reason and humanity has decreed to the weaker and more helpless part of the creation, and has rendered the natural and inherent right of the offspring of all mankind, and of our offspring, till the passing of this bill, our families must either turn themselves for a hard-earned subsistence to menial employments, which our situations in life would have protected them from had we never visited these climes; or be reduced to a state still more humiliating, of pinching but gleam penury and want, poverty stricken with shame, and shrinking from the eye of the world.

In short, the violence, cruelty, and persecution with which Indians are from henceforward to be pursued, and at the very period in which laws have been made to check speculation; and to curb oppression, extortion, and injustice; will far surpass what has even been suspected of them, however far suspicion may have gone, and will even exceed the severity, if it had been inflicted by the advice of an English gentleman, on Almas Ally Khan.

I cannot urge more, Gentlemen, than that our liberties as British subjects, perhaps the present form of our admired and excellent constitution, our fortunes as individuals, our happiness as husbands and parents, the future maintenance of our wives and children, and the dependence of those who have not yet seen the light, are all involved in a proper and spirited exertion for the repeal of this ill-advised, this ill-omen'd act.

None more powerful motives, no objects of greater importance, can exist to induce unanimity. And I sanguinely hope, that a diversity of opinion will not prevail to obstruct our honest, temperate, and lawful endeavours for the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.—Jan. 31. Concord, from London, with goods.—Feb. 1. Donald, Murray, from Inverkeithing, with passengers; Experiment, from Hull, with goods.—2. Helen, Higgins, from Leith, with goods.—3. Industry, Downie, from Alloa, with iron.—4. Lady Salton, Mitchell, from Aberdeen, oats.—5. Feb. 2. Janet, Fernie, from Alloa, with yeast.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 6. Dispatch, Aitken, from Bonmahon, with goods; three sloops with coals. Salmon, Adventure, Lumfale, for Leghorn, with goods; Margaret, Grant, for Banff, with ditto; Jean, Napier, for Oban, with ditto; James, Somerville, for Newcastle, with ditto.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, Feb. 4. 1786.

On Monday next will be Published, Price 5 s. in boards (to the Subscribers, according to engagement.)

AN AUTHENTIC AND FAITHFUL JOURNAL Of the late Important

Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar,

Embellished with the following Copperplates, viz.

1. A Portrait of Gen. Sir Geo. Aug. Eliott.
2. A Chart of the Coast of Spain, from Cadiz to Gibraltar, and part of the north of Africa.
3. A Representation of the Spanish Floating Batteries.
4. A full view from the wall, of the Rock and Fortifications, with explanatory notes.
5. A view of the Rock and Fortifications from the Spanish Lines.
6. A Plan of the Sortie, shewing the attack and disposition of the detachment which destroyed the Spanish Batteries, 27th Nov. 1781.
7. A Plan of the Spanish Works, exhibiting their situation and construction on the memorable day 13th Sept. 1781, when the grand attack was made, under the command of Admiral Moreno and Duc de Chillon.

CONTAINING The whole of the INTERESTING EVENTS, interspersed with Anecdotes, and Historical Accounts of that Fort, from the period when Oloaz Perez de Guzman took it from the Infidels.

By SAMUEL ANCELL, Clerk to the 58th Regiment.

Sold by the booksellers in town and country, and by the Author in the Castle.

N. B. Subscribers will please to apply for their copies as soon as possible to Mr. ALEXANDER KINCAID Stationer, Edinburgh; also the country orders to be sent to him (accompanied with cash) as the author must leave this city in about a month.

From the great encouragement received, not any expense has been spared to embellish the work and render it complete; for which purpose several copperplates have been added in addition to the first proposals, which expense has laid the author under the necessity of raising the price; but he flatters himself the plates will give satisfaction to every purchaser. It is sufficient to say, that the rapid flow of the former editions is a stronger conviction of the approbation it has experienced, than any commentaries that might be given in an advertisement. The author wishes to remark, that he is the first writer, and that the transactions are published as wrote on the spot, without undergoing a laborious penmanship, to swell the circumstances and enhance the price.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

BEGAN Drawing this day, and not TWO BLANKS to a Pair.

THE TICKETS and SHARES, in HALVES, FOURTHS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTEENTHS, stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, are selling in Variety of Towns, by

WHITE and MITCHELL,

Licensed, opposite to the Tron Church, EDINBURGH.

On account of Mess RICHARDSON and GOODRICK, London, and elsewhere else in Scotland, on their account.

Present Price of Shares.

Half, L. 7 18 0 | Eighth, L. 2 1 0

Fourth, 4 10 0 | Sixteenth, 1 10 0

Money for the Prizes will be paid at current value so soon as drawn.

At their Offices in last Lottery, both the Twenty Thousand Pound Prizes were sold, one in a whole Ticket, the other divided in Shares; also one of 5000 l. two of 2000 l. one of 1000 l. and five of 500 l.

Note, A Share of the Five Thousand Pound Prize was sold to a carrier in Edinburgh, who, for two Lotteries past, has had capital prizes at this Office.

Lots of the first day's drawing will arrive here on Friday. Tickets and Shares sold afterwards will be warranted, and drawn to the latest accounts.

Correct Numerical and Register Books kept. Tickets and Shares registered at 6 d. each number. Schemes gratis. Letters (post paid) duly answered.

DALKEITH DISTRICT.

THERE is to be a meeting of the Trustees for the turnpike roads within the district of Dalkeith, in John's Colliery, Edinburgh, upon Saturday first the 11th inst. at twelve o'clock mid-day, when it is requested the Trustees will attend.

TO BE SUNK.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, upon an Annuity for 200 Years.

Apply to William Campbell writer to the Signet.

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WANTED. ONE Journeyman ENGRAVER, and two Journeyman COPPERPLATE PRINTERS. By applying to James Laidlaw engraver, Glasgow, they shall have good encouragement and constant employment, for any number of years that can be agreed upon.

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

THE Trustees for the Turnpike Road between Cramond Bridge and Queensferry being resolved to contract with some fit person for repairing the whole of the said Road, and upholding it—Such as incline to undertake this work, are desired either to be ready to give in their proposals personally to the Trustees of a General Meeting of the said Trustees, to be held in the Town-house of Queensferry, on Saturday the 4th day of March ensuing, by twelve o'clock mid-day; or between that time, to send them to Robert Chapman writer there, under a sealed cover, addressed to the said Trustees. Not to be repeated.

County of Forfar—Farmers.

Forfar, 4th February 1786.

AT a General Meeting of the Farmers of this county, held here this day, in consequence of a previous intimation in the Edinburgh newspapers, the Meeting, after making choice of Robert Brown, tenant at Pool, as Presider, proceeded to take into consideration the hardships the Farmers at present sustain, by not having, as usual, a market for their barley.

It was observed, that hitherto the great demand for their grain was from the southern counties of this kingdom; but unluckily there had been a very small demand from that quarter this season, on account of the severe excess of the Excise laws against the middling class of Distillers there, and that the Distillery business had never as yet been carried on to any extent within this county, owing to various causes, particularly the smuggling of foreign brandy and gin, which has been so extensive in this county for these nine months past, that foreign gin has been sold there far below the current price of whisky.

The meeting are therefore unanimously of opinion, that unless some stop can be taken for suppressing so great an evil, and putting the middling class of Distillers upon a better footing than at present, the sale of barley in this part of the country will in effect be totally put a stop to; the bad consequence of which must soon be severely felt by every landlord and farmer.

The meeting, therefore, humbly hope, that the laudable gentlemen and farmers in Scotland, will heartily concur with those who have already published their resolutions of making application to Parliament for redress of the grievances complained of; and this meeting unanimously resolve, to contribute all in their power to forward so necessary a business; and recommend to the farmers in the other northern counties of Scotland, to concur in the same measures; and for that purpose, appoint these minutes to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers. (Signed) ROBT. BROWN, Presider.

To LET, and to be entered to at Whitunday first, In Heriot's Entry.

A Genteel small House, consisting of a Dining Room, and two Bed Rooms, with a Kitchen, Closets, Cellar, and a Stable, if required, and a great many other conveniences which town houses want. Also an AREA to be used for building on. For particulars, apply to Mrs Allan, Heriot's Entry.

Sale Adjourned.

THE SALE of the HERITABLE SUBJECTS, belonging to Robert Johnston, baker in Coldstream, is ADJOURNED by his Creditors (of whom a Meeting was held at Coldstream on Thursday the 4th current) to a future day, of which regular intimation will be given. Coldstream, Feb. 3. 1786.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS GILCHRIST, Merchant in Stirling.

THE said Creditors are required to meet at the trustee's office in Stirling, upon Monday the 10th day of April next at noon, to receive their second dividend, and then to give what directions may be thought proper for winding up the bankrupt's affairs. Signed by the Trustee this 3d February 1786. JOHN BURN.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of the deceased ROBERT SCYTH, Upholsterer in Edinburgh.

THE greater part of the funds belonging to Mr. Scyth, being now realized, and it being the intention of those in the management to make a division of the produce among the creditors as soon as possible, it is requested, that all the creditors would lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, with John Fawcett writer, Parliament Close, Edinburgh, between and the 20th day of February current;—certifying all concerned, that a scheme of division will be then prepared, ranking those Creditors who shall have complied with this requisition; and that those who shall neglect to do so will be excluded from any share of the fund to be then divided.

Dr JAMES FEVER POWDERS.

At Eighteen Pence per Packet.

BENJAMIN PERRIN, Assistant to the late Dr James, Having made affidavit that he can prepare this medicine the same as it was prepared by the Doctor himself—the Public may rely on what is now offered to them being prepared the same as in the Doctor's life, and, for their satisfaction, a copy of the affidavit is herewith subjoined.

Copy of the Affidavit.

"Benjamin Perrin of Bridge Road, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, maketh oath and faith, That he was an assistant to the late Dr Robert James, and, for more than two years, regularly assisted in preparing the medicine known by the name of Dr James's Fever Powders, and that thereby he is perfectly acquainted with the ingredients and proportions with which it is compounded, and of every particular in the process, so as to make each as he now doth. That he can prepare the medicine, known by the name of Dr James's Fever Powders, in the same manner as they were prepared by Dr James himself."

Signed by Benjamin Perrin, Sworn at Guildhall, London, the 5th of July 1786, before me. (Signed) ROBT. PICKFORD, Lord Mayor.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the virtues of a medicine already so well known. The proprietors only beg leave to observe, that, in order to extend its usefulness, and that the poor, as well as the rich, may partake of its benefits, this valuable medicine will hereafter be sold at 6d. per packet, or 1s. 7d. per dozen; and that the high price may no longer prevent gentlemen of the faculty from using those powders, they will be sold, wholesale, at as moderate a price as any preparation that can be substituted in their room. On this account they strongly recommend themselves to every practitioner.

The same allowance as is made to gentlemen of the faculty and country dealers, will be also made to any person who may buy twelve packets for charitable purposes.

They are sold wholesale in London by Messrs Taylor and Davy, druggists and chemists, Little Britain; and by appointment, at Messrs HOSKINS, EDDERS, and Co., Edinburgh, from whom may be had any quantity wholesale or retail.

Every packet is signed with Benjamin Perrin's own signature, and, on the contrary side, sealed with the names of Taylor and Davy, chemists, London.

A House and Garden to be Let.

THE House of LAVEROCKBANK, with the office houses, flower and kitchen gardens, and an inclosure containing about four acres of ground, will be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, for one or more years, as may be agreed on.

The premises are pleasantly situated a little to the west of Newhaven, has accommodation for a large family, and commands a delightful prospect of the Frith of Forth and adjacent country.

For particulars apply to William Scott writer, in Merchant-street, Edinburgh, or to Mr Anderson at the house of Laverockbank, who will show the premises any lawful day, from twelve to two.—Not to be repeated.

House to be Sold or Let.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next, THAT LODGING in NICOLSON'S SQUARE, fronting south, lately possessed by Lady Sinclair Dowager of Strevan, and now by Mrs Rutherford of Edgerton.

The house consists of a sunk floor, three flats above, and garret floor, containing kitchen, dining-room, drawing-room, 24 feet long, by 18 wide, and six other rooms, besides a large garret room, fitted up for a nursery, with cellars in front, and many other conveniences.

The immediate vicinity to the South Bridge, renders the situation exceeding agreeable and commodious.

The house may be seen between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, and if not immediately sold it will be let.

Also, to be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, A Small Neat HOUSE, being the second floor of Cowper's Land, Canongate, south-side of the street, nearly opposite to the Church, and presently possessed by Miss Roupelle.—The house is clean, and in good order, containing 3 rooms, kitchen and other conveniences.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn, writer to the signet, George's Square.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 10th day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Mansion-House, Offices, Gardens, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the late Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of session, lying about a mile east of Edinburgh. The premises are all in good order, completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. The whole incloses about 22 acres of ground, and purchasers may get what part of it they please.

The garden at Restalrig will show the house and grounds. For particulars apply to Alexander Tait, Solicitor of Exchequer, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 8th February 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

THAT LODGING or Dwelling-House, possessed by Mrs Moorhead of Culter, being the third and uppermost stories of Archibald's Land, Buccleugh-street, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, two large bed-chambers, and good kitchen below, and three bed-rooms, flower-room, and dark lumber-room above stairs. The house is agreeably situated, with an extensive view, is in neat repair, and may be seen every day betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars apply to James Spence writer, Chrichton-street; or Oswald Fotheringham writer, Fisher's Close. If not sold, the house will be let.

FARMS AND MILLS

In the County of Roxburgh to Let. TO be LET by public roup, within the house of Mr Robert Hume, vintner in Jedburgh, on Tuesday the 14th day of February 1786, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, the entry to commence at Whitsunday, and separation of crop 1786.

THE FARM of NISBET MILL, with the FLOUR, BARLEY, and CORN MILLS, as presently possessed by Andrew Huggan.

This farm lies upon the banks of the river Teviot, immediately below Mount Teviot Lodge, and within the parish of Crailing, about six miles from Kelso, and three from Jedburgh; is of considerable extent, mostly arable, and of excellent quality for crops of every kind, particularly turnips, and keeps good stock, both sheep and black cattle, the pasture being remarkably good and healthy.

THE FARM of MOSSBURNFORD, as presently possessed by Andrew Rutherford and others.

This farm lies upon the banks of the river Jed, and with in the parish of Jedburgh, from which town it is about two miles distant; is of large extent, and well sheltered by natural woods and extensive plantations, and the soil is very good both for tillage and pasture.—And,

THE FARMS of HOISLAW-HILL, FALSIDE, & PLACE-GRADEN.

These farms lie in the parish of Lintoun, and within miles of Kelso. They are very extensive, and the soil remarkably good.

N. B. The whole of the above farms lie within a convenient distance of lime or marl, and are very improvable.

The present tenants and baron officers at Fernihirst near Jedburgh and Nisbet, will show the grounds.

For further information, application may be made to Mr Ainslie at Newbattle; Mr Potts sheriff-clerk of the county, in Jedburgh; or Patrick Kerr writer to the signet.

Sale of Lands in Dumfriesshire.

(Adjourned at desire of persons intending to offer.) TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday, 20th March 1786, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon.

The Lands of CRAIGIEBURN, with the Maltures and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Moffat and Sheriffdom of Dumfries. These lands hold of the Crown; the yearly rent, after payment of the present tenant at an advanced rent of 15 l. The teinds are valued.

The situation of these lands is remarkably beautiful, within two miles of Moffat. There is easy access to the adjoining country and market-towns, by very good roads. The lands are extensive, and well known to be the best pasture and arable grounds in that country; are completely inclosed, and subdivided with sufficient stone dykes; have good farm-houses, and plenty of fuel. The mansion-house lies in a most romantic situation, and adjacent to it there is a quantity of valuable full-grown wood, estimated at 120 l.

The natural woods are of very great extent, stretching about two miles along the water of Moffat. Above ten years ago, they were sold for 1500 l. Sterling, have since been inclosed mostly with a stone dyke, and the vacancies planted with many thousands of young trees at a great expense. The young wood is far advanced, and has a most beautiful and flourishing appearance. There is an inexhaustible growth of the finest hazel and other underwood, fit for hoops, &c, for which there is a constant demand. Before the wood was cut, the yearly produce was betwixt 30 l. and 40 l.; but, as it is now inclosed, and properly taken care of, much more may be expected. Competent judges are of opinion, that in the space of a few years the woods will be more valuable than the lands.

For the encouragement of offerers, the upst-price will be only 2000 l. and great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands.

Any person wishing to purchase privately may apply to John Tait junior, writer to the signet, who has power to treat, will show the title-deeds and current leases, and inform concerning other particulars. The wood forester will show the lands and woods.

The Road to Newcastle by Cornhill,

(Which is eleven miles nearer than by way of Berwick.)

HOSE concerned, beg leave to inform the public, and their friends in particular, that said Road is quite clear and open for Travellers in Carriages and otherwise. The Flies for Newcastle and London go every day, as usual, from the Black Bull, Edinburgh, and from Mr Brodie's, Turk's Head, Newcastle. The Diligence for Glasgow, continues as formerly.

Sale of Growing Wood.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, a considerable tract of Growing WOOD, mostly Oak, to commence cutting this ensuing season, lying in the parish of Callender, and barony of Strathgarny, the property of James Drummond of Perth. The Foresters, who will be heard of at the village of Callender, will show the woods; and the day and place of sale will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE of the ESTATE of REDCASTLE. TO be SOLD by public roup, within the New Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Monday, the 26th of June next, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock and Kilmuir Wester, and county of Roxburgh. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate conversion of the value, they yield yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extensive, and still in their natural state, they are capable of great improvement.—Their situation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable Frith of Beaulie, which bounds them on the south for the space of about five miles. They are distant from the borough of Inverness only about two miles. The soil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and owing to the south exposure, the crops are more early than in the most southerly parts of Scotland. The mansion-house is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extensive, and yield fruit of all kinds in great plenty early, and of the best quality.—There is a considerable salmon fishing upon the estate, and white fish and shell fish of all kinds. The low country game upon it is plenty, and all sorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is some natural wood, and the plantations upon the estate are extensive, and in thriving condition.

Lieutenant John Mackenzie at Inverness will show the lands, and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Shakespeare's Square, Edinburgh; and to whom any person may apply, who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN PERTH-SHIRE,

Contiguous to the Tay.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th February 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of BALTHAYOCK, GLEN-CARSE, and OVERDURDIE, all contiguous (the remotest parts situated within six miles of Perth, and high to the Tay), either separately or jointly, as all seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject; proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, 9 chickens at 3 d. 8 bolis of meal, and 6 bolis 1 shilling 2 pence; bear, at 12 s. per boll, is 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths.

At twenty years purchase, L. 7837 11 6-12ths

Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at

5957 7 9 0

L. 13,794 18 10 4-12th

From which deduct 420 l. value

of wood taken off this lot, and

added to Glenearse, for its better accommodation,

420 0 0

Former upset, L. 13,374 18 10 4-12th

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at

L. 12,000 0 0

Printed copies of the inventory, measurement, and value of the whole wood, distinguishing every tree, will be got on applying to Mr Moir.

There is a good mansion-house on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen garden, two large orchards, well stocked with fruit trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and, exclusive of the wood, measure, by a late survey, 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The lands and Barony of GLEN-CARSE; free rent, including 16 bolis wheat at 18 s. 60 bolis barley, and 74 bolis oat meal, at 12 s. 57 capons, part at 8 d. and part at 10 d. and 102 hens, part at 5 d. and part at 6 d.; 476 l. 2 s. 1 d. 6-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, including 76 l. 10 s. 6 d. value of planted woods,

is 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths.

To which add 420 l. value of wood taken off Balthayock, and added to this lot for its better accommodation,

420 0 0

Former upset, L. 12,399 3 7-6-12ths

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at

11,800 0 0

These lands, measuring 548 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued in the cess-books at 1400 l. finely situated in the opening of the Carle of Gowrie, in the parish of Kinfauns, hard by the Tay, of an excellent soil, and all inclosed and subdivided with belts of planting. There is a very good house on the lands, occupied by a tenant; but if a purchaser shall chuse to build, a more beautiful and convenient situation and delightful prospects are not any where to be found.

III. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the parish of Kilpilly; free proven rent, converting 15 bolis oat meal at 12 s. 72 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. is 96 l. 8 s. 1 d. 8-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, the former upset-price, is

2410 3 5 8-12ths

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at

L. 2200 0 0

These lands measure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. connect with the said lands of Glenearse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie, and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.

Total upset price, in one lot, L. 46,000 0 0

All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has right to the tithes of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, deputy clerk of Session.—For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, surveys, plans, schemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c, and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth.—The tenants will show the different farms.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr James Wyse, vintner in Falkirk, upon Thursday the 9th day of February 1786, between the hours of twelve noon and one afternoon.

The Lands of THOMASTON and

BANKNOCK, with the teinds thereof, which belonged to the deceased Thomas Hough, merchant in Falkirk, lying in the parish of Denny, and Sheriffdom of Stirling, in one, or in the following lots:

LOT I. That part of the lands of Thomaston possessed by Ro Hanna, consisting of about 58 acres, whereof 39 acres are arable.

LOT II. The Park of Thomaston, lately possessed by Charles Laing, consisting of about 44 acres, 10 acres of which are arable, and 15 good meadow and pasture ground.

LOT III. The Lands or Farm of Banknock, possessed by Andrew Hoffer, consisting of 37 acres, whereof 27 are arable.

The lands are at present very low rented, and on the expiry of the tacks at Martinmas 1788, a considerable rise of rent may be expected. The tenants pay all public burdens, (feuduty excepted, which is a mere trifle) without any deduction from their rent.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr John Forrester at Braes, near Falkirk, or to William Whyte, writer in Edinburgh, who will show the rental and title-deeds of the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of March next, between five and six o'clock afternoon.

The extensive estates of DUNTROON, on Locherinan, and of OIB, on Lochswen; lying about 25 miles south-west of Inverary, in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 900 l. Sterling, and still improvable; of which that of Oib is better than 200 l. Sterling, and will be exposed separately in Lots, or together, as formerly advertised.

The tenants are thriving, the situation of the estate pleasant and convenient, the communication easy, the soil excellent, and the woods extensive and flourishing.

There is a commodious mansion-house with offices, pleasantly situated upon Locherinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legislature) is intended to be executed across Lochgilphead. The estate of Oib has also an excellent situation for a place of residence. A more complete and desirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the rentals, plans, surveys, and title-deeds of the estates; at Duncan Campbell writer, Inverary, or Mr Alexander Ross, accountant in Edinburgh; who will treat as to a private bargain. John Campbell, schoolmaster at Duntroon, will show that estate; and John Campbell at Tayloch, the estate of Oib.

SALE OF LANDS

In Dumfriesshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of March 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAWAE, lying within the parishes of Kirkmichael and Tintal, and county of Dumfries, either together or in the following, or in such other lots as shall be agreed upon.

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of KIRKMICHAEL, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael; the free rent of which amounts to about

L. 8 18 0

LOT II. The Lands of FULTOWN, Smith-town, Auchinflowerhill, Townhead and Townfoot of Dalruican, Colympans, and Hickethill, and Upper and Nether Cafe, lying within the parish of Tintal; the free rent of which amounts to about

530 0 0

Free rent of both lots, L. 1348 0 0

And, besides the rent, the whole tenants on the estate, excepting of two farms, are bound to pay the land-tax, and other public burdens.

The estate extends from ten to within four miles and an half of Dumfries. The great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole estate, except part of one farm, is arable. It lies compact, in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works at Clovenstone, at about six miles distance. The crops which it produces, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexhaustible markets for grain, both for home consumption and exportation.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae; and the policy and inclosures are extensive and beautiful.

There is a large orchard well stocked, and a great deal of wood on the ground, both old and young, which, by persons of skill, have been valued at between 9000 or 10,000 l. Sterling. The farm-houses are new built, and upon the best plans.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, and affords several freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear; the whole teinds are valued; the teinds of the lands in the parish of Tintal are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister; and the proprietor has right to the teinds of the lands in the parish of Kirkmichael.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and current leases are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh. And copies of the articles of roup, &c, are also lodged with James Graham writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate. And, to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael house, or Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to sell by private bargain.

Sale of Lands in the County of Forfar.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 9th March next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of ECCLESJOHN, lying in the parish of Dun, and Sheriffdom of Forfar. These lands are situated in the neighbourhood of Montrose, on the south side of a fine bank of land, declining gradually to the edge of a beautiful basin of water, formed by the junction of the river South Esk with the sea, and contain near 300 acres of good arable and pasture ground.

The mansion-house of Ecclesjohn is large, elegant, and modern, pleasantly situated, and commanding an extensive view over a rich and populous country.

Adjoining the mansion house are extensive gardens, and at a proper distance there is complete accommodation of office-houses, adapted either for the use of a private family, or a practical farmer.

The premises lie within three English miles of Montrose, and four of Brechin; and, being upwards of 400 l. Scots of valued rent, afford a freehold qualification to the proprietor.

As the greatest part of these lands have been for a tract of years in the hands of the proprietor, and are completely inclosed with a stone wall, the fields into which they are divided by funk fences, faced with stone or earthen fences, with thorn hedges, well kept and in a very thriving condition, have undergone a course of the most approved husbandry, after being improved at a considerable expence.

The title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Scott, clerk to the signet; to whom, or to the proprietor himself at Ecclesjohn, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC ROUNP.

For an annual feu-duty and no purchase money, within the house of Andrew Baird vintner in Leith, on Thursday the 10th of February next, at four o'clock afternoon.

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN, entering from the Kirkgate, Leith, and presently possessed by Mr Donald foot minister. And these two Dwelling-houses and School room, possessed by the said Andrew Baird, Alexander Henderson, and Alexander Lindsay schoolmaster.

The conditions of roup and plan of the subject, to be seen by applying to John Boag writer in Leith.

LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate, vintner in Stirling, on Friday the 11th day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands of THIRTY ACRES and PARDOVAN, lying within the parish of St Ninians, and shire of Stirling, lately possessed by Robert Monteath.

These lands are beautifully situated on the river Forth, within a quarter of an hour's walk of the town of Stirling, and consist of near 60 acres excellent carle ground, inclosed and subdivided.—There is some very thriving oak and other planting on the lands; with two orchards, pigeon-houses, and pleasant walks along the river side.

From the command of water, convenience for transporting all sorts of goods, either by land or sea carriage, as well as being in the midst of plentiful barley and coal country, the situation of these lands is well adapted for carrying on an extensive mercantile business, or distillery or brewery; and they are now out of lease. The purchaser will enter immediately to the natural possession.

For further particulars, apply to John Moir, writer to the signet, who will show a plan, measurement, and title-deeds. The whole or any part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser on proper security.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 9th day of March 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, alias NEWARK, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and Sheriffdom of Kirkcubright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cobberholm, Newhall, Braes, Whinnhill, Ingelton, Gatefide, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a salmon fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with thriving full grown hedges; it is at present in good condition, and there is sufficiency of shell marl upon it to keep it so. It contains about 1870 English acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 woodland, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 884 l. 12 s. 1 d. Sterling, and the tenants beside pay the victual stipend and school salary; but a considerable rise of rent may be depended on at the expiry of the current leases. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 1260 l. 10 s. 6 d. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

The woods are well inclosed, and very thriving; it left cutting they sold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale. This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries; and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the river Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole gentlemen's seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills; and there is a good free-stone quarry on the estate, near a good stance for a mansion-house.

Mr W. Black, at Nando's Coffee-house, London, can give a full description of this estate.

This estate will be exposed at 20,000 l.

II. The Lands of Over and Nether BARNCLEUGH, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and an half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 English acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 40 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl.

These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls. The present rent is only 50 l. but when the current lease expires at Martinmas 1787, a considerable rise will be got.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

These lands will be exposed at 1500 l. Sterling.

III. The Lands and Estate of GELSTON, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Buile, and county of Dumfries, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelston, with the mill and mill-lands; and Craigley in the parish of Kelton, and Cull in the parish of Buile, containing about 2500 acres all of an exceeding rich quality, well inclosed and subdivided, with stone walls, and full grown fertile hedges.

On this estate there is a good Mansion-house and offices, with a garden and orchard, and some thriving plantations; and an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl for improving the fame, and for sale to the neighbouring heritors.

The estate is let to good tenants, at about 600 l. Sterling of yearly rent. The whole holds of the Crown; and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold qualification on the old extent. The teinds of the whole are valued; and the purchaser will have right to them in the parish of Buile, and to a current tack of the teinds in the parish of Kelton.

The situation of Gelston is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the sea-port of Annan, on the Solway Frith, and two miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Portpatrick, to both of which there are good roads.

This estate will be exposed at 14,500 l. Sterling.

IV. These parts of the Barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the parish of Penningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glassnocks, Killeal, Kirkchrist, and Killymore, with a salmon-fishing in the river Bladnoch, and the superiority of the lands of Drumroy and Carbuie, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and county of Wigton.

These are good grazing lands, both for black cattle and sheep. The present rent, including the feu-duties in Kirkcubright parish, is only 114 l. 12 s. 6 d. 6-12ths; but the tenants paid large grassums in 1766, when their leases commenced; so, in 1787, when they expire, a great rise may be depended on, large offers being already made. The teinds are valued; and the tenants pay all the public burdens, except the feu-duty.

These lands will be exposed at 4000 l. Sterling.

V. The Farm of CULSCADDEN, in the parish of Boreland and county of Wigton, also part of the said Barony of Glassnock, let at 160 l. per annum, consisting of about 250 English acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres lying on the bay of Wigton, and having a safe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm is all inclosed and subdivided; has within it an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl, and sea